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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Yellow fever in the United States.

The total number of cases and deaths officially reported is as follows: Cases, 720; deaths, 118 from July 21 to August 11.

Outside of New Orleans cases have been reported since the outbreak, July 21, as follows: Morgan City, La., July 3, 1 case; Sellers, La., August 7, 4 cases; Shreveport, La., August 1 to 9, 2 cases, refugees in the detention camp; Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1 case; Lumberton, Miss., July 28, 1 case, a refugee; and Sumrall, Miss., August 2, 1 case. At Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, from July 22 to August 3, 18 cases were imported on vessels. One of the cases at Gulf Quarantine died.

A comprehensive understanding of the situation at New Orleans as bearing on the possible outcome of the epidemic is important at the present time. It is evident that the infection of the disease is quite widespread and not confined, as was at first hoped, to a few city blocks. There is no doubt that the fever existed in the city some time before it was reported. The local conditions are favorable for its spread. New Orleans is a "fresh water city." It has been officially stated that there are 70,000 cisterns in the city. The drainage and water supply are far from satisfactory, though new water supply, sewage, and drainage systems are under construction. While every effort is being made that science has suggested or experience dictated, it is not improbable that the fight in the city of New Orleans may be a long one. Indeed, with the active search which is going on for actual cases and foci of infection, it is quite probable that the apparent situation will for a time grow worse instead of better. To prevent the spread of infection to surrounding States and restrict it within reasonable limits in the city would be alone a great measure of success. The effect of the work in the city under all the conditions so well known can not be accurately foretold, though hopefully considered.

The most prominent incidents in the service management of the yellow fever situation at New Orleans since the last issue of the Public Health Reports are the request made to the President of the United States by the governor of Louisiana, on resolution of the

municipal, medical, and commercial bodies of New Orleans, to have the United States assume full control of epidemic sanitary measures in New Orleans; and the immediate preparation, made by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, including the assignment to duty of the necessary personnel, in order to continue on a larger scale the work already begun and to put into prompt effect the most efficient measures for the suppression of the disease.

Detention camps, under the supervision of Surg. G. M. Guitéras, are in operation in Louisiana at Slidell, on the line of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad; at Hanrahan, on the Illinois Central, and at Avondale, on the Texas Pacific. The camp at Fontainebleau, Miss., in charge of Passed Asst. Surg. C. H. Lavinder, has not yet been put in operation, but arrangements are being actively pushed forward to that end.

For the purpose of perfecting the coast patrol in the infected and menaced region, special measures, as detailed in the following reports, have been adopted by the Treasury Department. The patrol made by vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service under direction of Surg. Eugene Wasdin, has for its object the control of the observance of the interstate quarantine regulations. It is supplemented by the services of certain small craft under the flag of the Revenue-Cutter Service and the immediate command of an officer of that Service.

A telegram, dated August 1, from Acting Asst. Surg. R. H. Gray, Shreveport, La., states that the case of yellow fever at the detention camp there was not a refugee from New Orleans. The man in question passed through New Orleans, July 26, spending only twenty minutes in that city.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, on August 1, reported the case at Morgan City to be an American lad, whose home was in Morgan City. He was ill in New Orleans, July 6, went to Hot Springs, Ark., and left Hot Springs July 24 by the route indicated in telegram of July 31.

Health Officer Porter, at Tampa, Fla., reported, August 1, that he was holding under surveillance several persons who had come from New Orleans by way of Atlanta, and requested that inspectors be placed on trains out of Atlanta and Montgomery en route for more southern towns. He was informed, August 2, that Surgeon Wertenbaker would be sent to Montgomery and Atlanta to investigate and make recommendations relative to certificates to be given all people going south from Atlanta, showing five days' absence from an infected place.

Surgeon Wertenbaker, at Montgomery, Ala., reported, August 1, a case of yellow fever in the stage of recovery. The patient was taken sick on the night of July 28, and was removed to the country

next morning. He also reported that passengers from Louisiana were prohibited entry into Alabama. State inspectors being placed on all trains.

Surgeon Wasdin, at Gulfport, Miss., was directed, August 2, to proceed to Fontainebleau and make arrangements for a camp to accommodate 50 or 100 persons. He was still to retain direction of coast patrol. Fontainebleau is situated only a short distance from Mississippi Sound and is on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Surgeon Wasdin requested, August 4, that he be given only an oversight of Fontainebleau, and he was informed that Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavinder had been ordered to take charge of the camp. Pending his arrival, Surgeon Smith, at New Orleans, was ordered, August 4, to proceed with Pharmacist O'Gorman to Fontainebleau, in order to make necessary arrangements, nominate laborers, and begin setting up tents in preparation for opening the camp at the earliest possible moment.

In relation to coast patrol, Surgeon Wasdin was telegraphed, August 4, as follows:

.. * * * It is understood from your telegrams and from other sources that the cutter has not been ordered to seize any vessels or passengers and forcibly convey them to Ship Island, but informs them they will not be allowed to enter on the Gulf coast, leaving them the option of returning to Louisiana, or, if they desire, will be received at Ship Island, there to work out their quarantine and be given pratique. It should be made plain that this is enforcement of Treasury interstate quarantine regulations, as well as assisting State and local quarantines of Mississippi and Alabama, as required by law. The above is understood as the regulations to be enforced and should be observed as such."

With regard to the yellow-fever case at Sumrall, Miss., Surgeon Wasdin reported, August 2, that all precautions were being taken to prevent infection by mosquitoes, that possible suspects were under surveillance, and that fumigation and detention were enforced.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Watkins reported, August 2, that the city of Natchez had been thoroughly cleaned, all standing water treated with oil, and lime used where needed. Inspectors had been placed on all trains and boats, as well as on the main roadways leading into the city, and a detention camp had been established in which all persons from infected points are held six days. There were no suspicious cases to date. A close watch is kept over all cases of fever.

Surgeon White, at New Orleans, reported, August 2, that Surgeon Guit  ras was in charge of detention camps and Passed Assistant Surgeon Corput of car fumigation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Young reported, August 3, that there were 21 inspectors on trains supervised by Dr. J. F. Hunter, president of the Mississippi Board of Health, and that all trunk lines were covered except the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern out of Memphis. The last is important on account of refugees.

In regard to the case of the steamship *Origen* in which a yellow-fever case was imported into New Orleans, Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson reported, August 3, that the *Origen* left Colon July 16, and Bocas del Toro July 19, and arrived at New Orleans July 24. The engineer was taken sick after passing quarantine and was visited by Doctor Richardson and City Health Officer Kohnke, who concurred in pronouncing the case yellow fever in a mild form.

From Tampa, Fla., Health Officer Porter reported, August 3, the presence of dengue fever, which appeared prior to the yellow-fever case declared in the person of an Italian refugee from New Orleans, previously reported. He stated that there had been no mortality from any fever except typhoid during the past month. He requested that the Service fit up Camp Perry for a detention camp for suspects, but was informed that this was not considered necessary at the present time, as it was believed that it would be difficult to remove refugees from different parts of the State to that camp, which had been established as an exit camp. He was also informed that tents would be supplied for holding suspects wherever desired. On August 5 Doctor Porter was authorized to use Camp Perry for the temporary detention of rejected passengers, and the custodian of the camp was so informed.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbaker reported from Tampa, August 2, that he had conferred with Doctor Porter and was leaving on the same date for Montgomery via Jacksonville. He reported his arrival at Montgomery August 4.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, who had been ordered, August 1, to proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., to investigate as to presence of *Stegomyia* there and to ascertain if the case which developed at Morgan City had come to Hot Springs from New Orleans, reported, August 4, that there could be no doubt as to the presence of *Stegomyia* at Hot Springs, and that he had already secured an adult insect of this species. He left on August 4 for Shreveport, La., from which place Acting Assistant Surgeon Gray had reported August 3 that yellow fever had developed in the persons of two suspects, one of whom claimed to have come from Horatio, Ark., the other from Winona, Miss. Both cases were screened. August 9 Dr. Goldberger confirmed the existence of 2 cases at Shreveport. Cases of suspected yellow fever on tow boats en route from New Orleans to Pittsburg were reported, August 4, by Acting Assistant Surgeon Clark at Cairo, Ill.

Surgeon White stated, in a telegram of August 4, that at a meeting of business organizations, the parish committee, the medical society, the city health officer, and prominent citizens it was resolved to petition the governor to request Federal control of the measures against yellow fever. August 4 the Surgeon-General received the following telegraphic communication from President Roosevelt:

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., *August 4, 1905.*

Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C.

Have received the following telegram from Governor Blanchard of Louisiana:

At a joint meeting of representatives of all commercial bodies of the city of New Orleans and other prominent citizens, at which were present the mayor of the city, the State and city health authorities, and the president of the New Orleans Parish Medical Association, the following resolution was adopted:

"That this meeting indorse proposition to ask United States Government to take control of the yellow-fever situation in New Orleans, and the governor, the State, and mayor of the city be requested to take immediate steps to carry this proposition into effect; further

"That the hearty cooperation of the State and city government and the State and city health boards and the parish medical societies and of the merchants and people generally be pledged in such action as may be taken by the Government."

I am requested by the mayor of the city, the presidents of the State and city boards of health, and by a committee of prominent citizens to transmit the above resolution to you and request you to take over, on behalf of the Federal Government, through the proper channels, the yellow fever situation at New Orleans. This I now do, and urge speedy action on your part.

N. C. BLANCHARD, *Governor of Louisiana.*

Please take every step in your power to meet the situation at New Orleans and comply with the request of the governor and the other authorities and notify me what further action is advisable and possible for the Federal authorities to take. Would like full report from you as to what should be done. Please confer with Surgeon-Generals of Army and Navy, if in your judgment this is wise.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To this the following replies were sent:

AUGUST 4, 1905.

The PRESIDENT, *Oyster Bay, New York:*

Your telegram received and instructions will be promptly obeyed. I had information this afternoon that the governor's request might be made, and have already wired Service surgeon in New Orleans for certain facts in anticipation of this request. Will wire you full report to morrow.

WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

AUGUST 5, 1905.

The PRESIDENT,

Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.:

Replying further to your telegram of 4th, submit following report: Service has had skilled officers in New Orleans since first knowledge of the fever. Under the law they are there to see that the Treasury interstate quarantine regulations are enforced, and under same law to offer assistance in their enforcement. Detention camps have been established and are in operation to permit exit of people without endangering other States, and train inspectors are placed by the Service on all trains leaving New Orleans. Our skilled officers in New Orleans have been and are materially aiding the local authorities in the suppression of the disease. Before formally assuming charge, in accordance with your request, I have deemed it necessary to have an understanding as to expenses. Surgeon White in his telegram to-day estimates the same at \$1,500 to \$2,000 per day. The epidemic fund will not stand this expenditure. I have wired Surgeon White arrangement desired is that Government should maintain and pay for medical and executive control, but the expenses for material and labor of cleaning up the city should be borne by the city itself. This has been the rule heretofore. I am proceeding on these lines. Will report further.

WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

The Surgeon-General, on August 5, informed Surgeon White of Governor Blanchard's request to the President, and of the President's desire that the Surgeon-General take every step in his power to meet the situation. In considering service control the Surgeon-General stated that there should be some definite written agreement as to the aid of the State and city governments, particularly of the latter in all its branches. It was, he said, the intention of the Bureau to place Surgeon White in charge, and to detail as many medical officers to serve under his direction as might be necessary. In reply Surgeon White suggested districting the city with organizations for oiling, screening, and fumigating in each district, each organization to be under the control of a commissioned officer.

The following telegram was sent by the Surgeon-General on August 6:

AUGUST 6, 1905.

The PRESIDENT,

Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.:

Mayor Behrman and other members of citizens committee in New Orleans have wired assurance of funds necessary to pay expenses of labor and material. Have wired Surgeon White to take charge immediately, and have ordered large additional force of commissioned officers who have had special experience in epidemic work. The Service appreciates its responsibility, but will go to work with a feeling of confidence.

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

Surgeon White was directed, August 6, to take charge at once, and he was informed that Passed Assistant Surgeons Blue, Greene, McMullen, and Currie, and Assistant Surgeons Rucker, Steger, Smith, and Sweet had been ordered to report to him for duty. On August 7 and 8 Assistant Surgeons Ebert, Frost, and McKeon were ordered to New Orleans. Surgeon White was also authorized to nominate and place on duty 20 acting assistant surgeons.

Surgeon Guitéras was ordered, August 6, to proceed to Patterson, La., to diagnose a suspicious case and in the event of the case proving to be yellow fever, to take measures to control the infected focus.

On August 7 Surgeon White reported that Passed Assistant Surgeon Corput had found 4 cases of yellow fever at Sellers, La. He advised investigation.

The service of coast patrol was enlarged August 7 and 9 by the addition of the launches *Grace*, *Carolyn*, *Noreta*, and *Sunny Day*. These were placed under command of Captain Chaytor, of the revenue-cutter *Winona*.

Under date of August 8 Acting Assistant Surgeon Horsey at Fernandina, Fla., was directed, on request of Health Officer Porter, to inspect the daily boats from Brunswick, Ga., for suspects from New Orleans, and to detain or turn back all persons not showing certificates of having been out of New Orleans for the previous ten days, or of having passed through a Government detention camp. Doctor Porter was so informed. Assistant Surgeon Burkhalter was directed on the same date to fumigate and detain for five full days all vessels from New Orleans.

GULF QUARANTINE STATION.

The first vessel having yellow-fever cases on board to arrive at Gulf Quarantine station, Ship Island, Miss., during the current year, was the steamship *Hiram*. This vessel arrived at Mobile, June 3, from Puerto Cortez with 2 cases of yellow fever on board and was remanded to Gulf Quarantine for treatment and detention. The vessel was disinfected and held. Two yellow-fever deaths occurred at quarantine.

July 22 the schooner *Blomidon*, fifteen days from Colon, for Pascagoula, arrived with 2 cases; one yellow-fever death occurred on arrival at quarantine. The *Blomidon* was followed, on July 24, by the steamship *Columbia*, remanded from Mobile Bay Quarantine, with 4 cases of yellow fever. New cases subsequently developed on both the *Blomidon* and the *Columbia*.

August 2 Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, the officer in command, reported the arrival of the steamship *Mountfields* from Coatzacoalcas via Mobile quarantine with 2 cases and 1 suspected case, and August 3 of the steamship *Telefon* from Progreso with 2 cases of yellow fever.

These vessels were disinfected and the yellow-fever cases were treated in the quarantine hospital. August 3 Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille was authorized to care for refugees from New Orleans remanded for observation during the period of incubation by the officers in charge of the coast patrol.

. SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

Asiatic cholera.—At a recent session of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, Professor Chantemesse expressed the conviction that the advance of Asiatic cholera toward western Europe is very significant. The establishment of the disease at Bagdad and the formation of foci in the Transcaucasian and Transcaspian districts of Russia, along the Volga, and at Van, where it has lived through the winter, to reawaken with the appearance of summer, are, he thinks, facts that give reason for apprehensions that later the epidemic may reach western Europe.

Though present outside of its natural boundaries, there is encouragement that the disease may follow a tendency that it exhibits in its endemic home to remain for reasons not understood quiescent at times though not absent. The causes which at irregular intervals heighten the diffusive power of cholera do not seem to be very active in Russia at the present time, and though it is difficult to harmonize conflicting reports and determine the exact extent and sites of its prevalence in that country, it is reasonably certain that the disease is not widespread in spite of the formation of several well determined centers.

The slowness of its travel and the tendency of cholera to linger on the way in its present march are in marked contrast with the behavior of the disease during the epidemic of 1893, when in five months it extended from the northwestern provinces of India, to St. Petersburg, across the wide Russian territory, to Hamburg, and in a few days reached England and the shores of the United States.

In Calcutta there were 7 sporadic cases of Asiatic cholera during the week ending July 1. The mortality at Calcutta from cholera for the corresponding weeks of the previous five years, beginning with the year 1900, was 37, 17, 21, 27, and 20.

The board of health of the colony held the opinion that the disease is not epidemic at present because the cases are so few, because they are confined to Hindus and Mohammedans, and because they have no connection with the port or the shipping.

Yellow fever.—Information received since the preparation of the last summary indicates the continued presence of the disease in the Canal Zone, where 6 cases with 2 deaths occurred at Colon, from July 9 to July 25, and 8 cases with 2 deaths at Panama, from July 16 to 25.

The only new focus indicated in the foreign reports is at Zacapa, on the railroad above Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, where the disease was reported present August 3, the presence of cases having until that time been confined to Livingston.

Bubonic plague.—The report of the sanitary commissioners of Madras for the year 1904 outlines the policy that is being at the present time pursued by the Bombay government in dealing with plague, from which there was, last year, a total mortality of about 20,000, giving a rate of 0.5 per thousand of the entire population. Since the first announcement of the existence of plague in Bombay all attempts at quarantine have been prohibited, and a system has been instituted of the observation of all persons from infected areas without respect to rank or race. The surveillance is conducted by means of the passport system.

This system, by no means a novelty, had its origin in the methods pursued in England for the prevention of the importation of cholera by sea. The modified and elaborated system now in practice in Madras consists of a service of inspection stations covering over 140,000 square miles of the presidency. "In districts which are seriously indigenously infected the method is admittedly of much less value than elsewhere, owing to the numbers to be dealt with," says the report, "but undoubtedly even here it has been of very great benefit."

Nearly two-thirds of the cases imported last year into districts not indigenously infected were detected by means of the passport system, the remainder by the sanitary and revenue staffs. Uninfected areas surrounding infected sections are kept under continual observation, being denominated "imminently threatened." Menaced country districts are divided into circles of 10 miles for observation purposes. In these circles mounted sanitary inspectors supervise the duties of local inspectors. Over each four 10-mile circle there is a supervisor who must be a certified sanitary inspector.

In towns observation circles are not permitted to embrace more than 1,200 houses. If plague appears the area of the observation circles is reduced one-half to facilitate surveillance.

The opinion is expressed in the report that plague is generally introduced from one place to another in India by man. The agency of rats in spreading the disease acquired from man is admitted. The difficulty in dealing with epidemics is complicated by the relation of rats to the disease, but the area within which rats become infected is usually small.

The possibility is recognized of living infected rats being introduced by merchandise, as well as of the disease being imported within narrow limits of time and distance by grain infected through the agency of rats. Still it is accepted as an almost invariable rule that endemic

plague infection implies an epizootic among rats. The conclusion is drawn that plague is a much simpler disease to deal with than is generally admitted, and that with a permanent skilled sanitary service depended upon to keep menaced and infected areas under observation plague could always be kept within control.

The discovery of a suspected case of plague at Barcelona, Spain, gave rise to conjectures as to expediency of allowing emigrant vessels from that port to take passengers at Italian ports on vessels bound for America. There was also question of postponing the proposed visit of the British Mediterranean squadron to Barcelona. The mayor of Barcelona has, however, declared officially that the necropsy of the suspected case, as well as bacteriological cultures and inoculation of animals, have demonstrated that the disease was not plague.

In Egypt there were 10 cases, with 6 deaths, from plague at Alexandria during the week ending July 6, and 1 fatal case at Port Said. Elsewhere in Egypt there were a few cases at Damanhour, in the province of Behera, in the district of Achmoun, province of Menoo-feeyeh, and in the province of Galyoobeeyeh. No further cases occurred in the city of Menouf or in the province of Gharbeeyeh.

In the Philippine Islands, during the week ending June 10, there was 1 case of plague, with 1 death, at Manila, and 4 cases, with 3 deaths, at Cebu. It is thought that the disease at Cebu was not introduced from without, and the continued appearance of plague at that port has given rise to considerable apprehension.

Smallpox.—In all Germany, where cases are very carefully reported, there were only 5 cases of smallpox for the week ending July 8. The small number of cases among a population of 50,000,000 is accounted for by the general practice of vaccination.

There was an extensive epidemic of smallpox at Sierra Leone, Africa, a few months ago. From January 28 to May 6, 241 cases occurred. In May the disease began to diminish, and the consul reported, July 1, that the situation had greatly improved and that quarantine restrictions in the colony against the infected area were removed June 25.

Quarantine regulations.—Under an order dated July 6, arrivals in the Turkish Empire from Alexandria, Egypt, are subjected to five days' detention, after disinfection and deratization on account of plague.

Arrivals in the Italian African colony Erythrea from Alexandria are also, under a decree of June 26, submitted to quarantine procedure.

A decree issued June 17 in the Dutch East Indies, declares lower Egypt infected with plague.

At Gibraltar ten days' quarantine has been declared against arrivals from Tangiers because of a suspected case of Asiatic cholera that recently occurred there.

In accord with the consular representatives of other nations and

with the municipal authorities, the German consul-general at Shanghai placed under sanitary control, June 29, all German vessels from the ports of Fuchau and Hongkong, declared infected with plague and entering Shanghai. Sanitary control has also been imposed at Niuchwang against arrivals from Amoy.

In the Ottoman Empire arrivals from Port Said are inspected, disinfected, and searched for rats, under an order dated July 1.

GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

Prevention of malaria by quinine.—The prophylactic exhibition of quinine is the distinctive feature of the campaign against malaria now being pushed in the Roman Campagna, Italy, under the auspices of the Italian Red Cross Society. During the month of June 8,021 persons were given quinine in preventive doses. There were 168 cases of malaria in the section under observation, all of which occurred among persons who refused the prophylaxis or were negligent in pursuing treatment.

Leprosy in China.—A remarkable focus of leprosy existing in Yunnan, the most southwest province of China, is described by Dr. Georges Barbézieux in a medical report, written in French, in the publications of the Chinese Imperial Customs for the past year. The number of lepers in Yunnan is great. They wander in the fields and about the streets of the towns, frequenting abandoned pagodas and presenting the horrible stigmata of the disease.

There are in Yunnan entire villages of lepers where the inhabitants live miserably on the products of rice fields. These persons have slight relations with the outside world, though they are free from the restraint of sanitary regulations and are not by any means ostracized. Nevertheless, they seclude themselves from the society of healthy persons, mingle with lepers only, and do not visit other villages except when the gravity of their disease renders labor impossible. When broken down physically by the progress of the disease they join themselves to more prosperous and healthy communities, and thus swell the immense army that lives in such places by public charity.

With the advent of white men in Yunnan the number of leprous beggars has notably increased. It is estimated that in Yunnan there is one leper for every one hundred inhabitants, but the concentration in certain parts of the country is still greater than the general figures indicate. There are no institutions, public or private, for the care of these unfortunates, and the disease is not considered to be more than very slightly, if at all, contagious.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Charleston, S. C.—Land and maritime quarantine declared against arrivals from New Orleans.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sams reports, August 2, as follows:

Charleston has for some days declared a quarantine against New Orleans and all places infected with yellow fever.

The local health authorities require a certificate of five days in a detention camp, or residence for same length of time in a healthy spot before admitting persons from infected localities. Freight cars from such places must be fumigated.

Vessels arriving here from the south are inspected at quarantine. Inspectors have been stationed to watch railroad travel.

The health of this city is fairly good; some enteric and malarial fevers, but no more than usual for this time of the year.

There has been a very vigorous cleaning up, cisterns and wells have been oiled and screened, and a general distribution of disinfectants has been made, the citizens aiding in these endeavors to improve the sanitary conditions.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 147, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

Stamford.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 57, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN—*Grand Rapids*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths, 110, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, smallpox 15, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1905. Total number of deaths, 108, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, smallpox 13, and 6 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 1 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of July, 1905. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 95, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 4 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000; white 27,000, colored 13,000. Total number of deaths, 34; white 19, colored 15, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended July 29, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	201
Persons held	0

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., July 30, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 29, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 24	Martinique	Habana	1
25	Mascotte	do	34
27	Miami	do	41
28	Martinique	do	2
29	Mascotte	do	91
	Total	259

JULIUS OTTO,
Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 31, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 29, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 23	Caledonia	Glasgow	351
23	Napolitan Prince	Palermo and Naples	924
23	Saratoga	Santiago	1
24	Città di New York	Naples and Palermo	466
24	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	372
24	Pannonia	Trieste and Fiume	882
24	Tennyson	Barbados	47
24	Hubert	do	16
25	Monterey	Habana	6
25	Numidian	Glasgow	9
25	Zeeland	Antwerp	916
25	Hostilius	Para	18
25	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	1,354
26	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	682
27	Hudson	Havre	194
27	Teutonic	Liverpool and Queenstown	374
27	Patricia	Hamburg and Dover	1,517
27	Main	Bremen	593
27	Lombardia	Naples and Genoa	1,097
28	Roma	Naples	805
28	Bermudian	Bermuda	7
28	La Touraine	Havre	607
29	Vigilancia	Habana	5
	Total		11,243

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., July 31, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 29, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 26	Philadelphia	Curaçao and La Guaira	2
26	Antonio Lopez	Barcelona and Cadiz	19
28	May Flower ^a	St. Thomas	1
28	Pio IX ^b	Barcelona	1
	Total		13

^a Fajardo, July 23.

^b Ponce July 27.

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
Buffalo, N. Y.	July	121	118	3	3	
Charleston, S. C.	July	1	1	0	0	
Detroit, Mich.	July	47	45	2	1	
Duluth, Minn.	July	562	559	5	2	
Grays Harbor, Wash.	July					No transactions.
Key West, Fla.	July	3	3	0	0	
Malone, N. Y.	July	32	33	1	0	1 case pending from last month.
Mayaguez, P. R.	June	11	11	0	0	No transactions at other subports.
Mobile, Ala.	July	42	42	0	0	
Naco, Ariz.	July	263	255	8	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	July	589	577	12	9	
Philadelphia, Pa.	July	1,790	1,750	30	4	1 held pending diagnosis.
Richford, Vt.	July	2	2	0	0	
St. Louis, Mo.	July	1	1	0	0	
San Juan, P. R.	June	87	87	0	0	*

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Aug. 5
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	July 30
	Bocagrande, Fla:—				
4	Punta Gorda	July 29
5	Puntarasa	do
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do
7	Cape Charles, Va	Aug. 5
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	July 29
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Aug. 5
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	July 29
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Aug. 5	Br. ss. Barnton	Aug. 5	Colon
13	Eastport, Me	Aug. 3
14	Eureka, Cal	July 29
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	do
18	Key West, Fla	Aug. 5	Ss. Iris	July 30	New Orleans
19	Los Angeles, Cal	July 29
20	Newbern, N. C.	Aug. 5
21	Nome, Alaska	July 29
22	Panama, Panama	Aug. 5
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	do
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	Nor. ss. Tabor	July 30	Tampico
25	Port Angeles, Cal	July 29
26	Port Ingalls, Fla	do
27	Portland, Me	July 22
28	Port Townsend, Wash	do
29	Reedy Island, Del	do
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
30	East Pass	Aug. 5
31	West Pass	do
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	do
33	San Diego, Cal	July 29
34	San Francisco, Cal	do	Br. ss. Condor	July 17	Guayaquil
			Am. ss. Barracouta	July 25	Ancon
			Am. ss. Transit	July 26	Hilo
			Am. bk. Annie Johnson	do	Honolulu
			Am. bk. Roderick Dhu	July 27	Hilo
			Am. ss. Enterprise	July 29	Honolulu
			Am. ss. Panama	July 21	Ancon
35	San Pedro, Cal	do
36	Santa Barbara, Cal	do

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No transactions.	
3				2 vessels spoken and passed.	
4				do.	
5				No report.	
6					1
7				3 cases malaria on Br. ss. Othello from Mobile. Vessel held till blood examination complete. 3 of crew on Br. ss. Platea having high temperature, ship was detained till morning, when temperatures were normal.	15
8					2
9				No report.	
10					1
11				No report.	
12	Chester	Remanded to Reedy Island Quarantine for fumigation of hold.		15 cases pernicious malarial fever.	5
13					29
14				No transactions.	
15				do.	
16				No report.	
17				No transactions.	
18	Key West	Fumigated.	Aug. 4	Quarters of crew mechanically cleaned.	11
19				No transactions.	
20				No report.	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				do.	6
24	Perth Amboy	Fumigated.	July 30		
25				No report.	
26					1
27					2
28				No transactions.	
				Glandular examination Am. bktn. Benicia from Koloa.	2
29				1 vessel spoken and passed.	16
30				No report.	
31				do.	
32				do.	
33					2
34	San Francisco	Allowed to discharge cargo under guard.	July 23	Fumigated.	
	do.	Fumigated.	July 26	Temperatures taken.	11
	do.	do.	July 27	Rat infested.	
	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	July 28	do.	
	do.	Allowed to unload under precautions.	do.	Temperature of all on board taken; 2 hyperthermics sent to station. Ship to be fumigated after discharge of cargo.	
	do.	Fumigated after discharging cargo.	July 7	1 vessel boarded and passed; 1 vessel spoken and passed. Temperature of all on Am. ss. Alameda taken; 2 hyperthermics sent to station. Stowaway with abnormal temperature on Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, from Honolulu, sent to station.	
35				No report.	
36				do.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
37	UNITED STATES—Continued. Santa Rosa, Fla.....	July 29	Br. ss. Navigator ^a	July 22	Liverpool via Central American and Mexican ports.
			Br. ss. Vizcaina.....	July 26	Norfolk.....
			Ger. ss. Bruno Mangell....	July 29	New Orleans.....
38	Savannah, Ga.....	do			
39	Sitka, Alaska.....	do			
40	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	do			
41	Southbend, Wash.....	do			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do			
43	Washington, N. C.....	do			
44	HAWAII: Hilo.....	July 8			
		July 15			
45	Honolulu.....	do	U. S. A. T. Warren.....	July 10	Manila.....
		July 22			
46	Kahului.....	July 15			
47	Kihel.....	do			
48	Kolon.....	do			
49	Lahaina.....	do			
50	Mahukona.....	July 8			
		July 15			
51	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu.....	June 17			
		June 24			
52	Iloilo.....	June 17			
		June 24			
53	Jolo.....	June 10			
		June 17			
54	Manila.....	do	U. S. a. t. Sherman ^a	June 2	San Francisco.....
			Ger. ss. Gaarden ^a	June 8	Newport, Eng....
		June 24	Am. sch. Littebonne.....	June 20	Bong-abong.....
55	Zamboanga.....	June 7			
56	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	July 29	Am. ss. Arkadia.....	July 29	New Orleans.....
57	San Juan.....	do	Ss. Philadelphia.....	July 26	Puerto Cabello...
			U. S. S. Cleveland.....	July 28	Sanchez.....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
37	Pensacola	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.			
	do	Partial cleaning.	July 26	1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
38	do	Held for fumigation.		1 vessel spoken and passed.	1
39				No report.	
40				No transactions.	
41				do.	
42					3
43				No transactions.	
44					2
45	Honolulu	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	July 10		1
					6
46				No transactions.	5
47				No report.	
48				do.	
49				No transactions.	
50					1
				No transactions.	
51				59 bancas inspected and passed.	40
				33 bancas inspected and passed.	34
52				Malarial fever, remittent, on Am. schr. Venus from Puerto Princesa, Am. ss. Isabel from Dumaguete, and U. S. C. T. Elcano from Manila.	21
				1 cabin passenger in Nor. ss. Kamor, from Hongkong, held under observation 24 hours.	39
53				No transactions.	
54	Manila	Disinfected.		do.	46
				On June 12 all persons in quarantine released except smallpox patient and his attendants. No new cases.	
	Hongkong	do	June 15	Vessel and personnel released except patient in hospital with enteric fever. 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 19 vessels vaccinated. 8 steerage passengers vaccinated.	
	Manila	Disinfected and held.		1 case of smallpox on board on arrival. Case removed to hospital. All on board bathed and effects disinfected. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 23 vessels vaccinated. 1 case malarial fever on Br. ss. Taming from Hongkong. All crew held on board.	43
55					1
56	Ponce	Held in quarantine	July 29	All living quarters fumigated for mosquitoes.	1
57	New York	Held	July 26		3
	Orders	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	July 28		

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PORTO RICO—Continued.				
	Subports—				
58	Aguadilla.....	July 29
59	Arecibo.....	do
30	Arroyo.....	do
61	Fajardo.....	do
62	Humacao.....	do
63	Mayaguez.....	do

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Aug. 5
2	Bangor, Me.....	do
3	Boston, Mass.....	do
4	Charleston, S. C.....	do
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do
6	Galveston, Tex.....	do
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	do
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	July 22	Schr. Ecuador.....	July 16	Cardenas.....
			Br. ss. Fernfield.....	July 17	Santiago.....
			Nor. ss. Belvernon.....	July 18	Bocas del Toro.....
			Nor. ss. Fort Gaines.....	do	do
			Ss. Belize.....	July 19	Belize.....
			Schr. Harry T. Lewis.....	do	Cienfuegos.....
			Br. ss. St. Helens.....	do	New York.....
			Nor. ss. Utstein.....	July 20	Ceiba.....
			Schr. Freddie Heneker.....	July 21	Santiago.....
			Schr. Charlevoix.....	do	Matanzas.....
			Nor. ss. Alm.....	July 22	Progreso.....
			Cuban ss. Vueltabajo.....	do	Laguna.....
			Ss. Westover.....	do	New Orleans.....
			Br. ss. Castaño.....	July 22	Cienfuegos.....
			Br. ss. Columbia.....	do	Colon, via Bocas del Toro.
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Aug. 5
11	New Orleans, La.....	do
12	Newport News, Va.....	do
13	Newport, R. I.....	do
14	New York, N. Y.....	do
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do
17	Providence, R. I.....	do
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
58				No transactions.	
59				do.	
60					1
61					1
62				No transactions.	
63					1

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					2
5				No report.	
6				do.	
7				do.	
8				do.	
9	Mobile.	Disinfected.			5
	do.	do.			
	do.	do.			
	do.	do.			
	do.	do.			
	do.	do.			
	do.	do.			
	do.	do.			
	do.	Disinfected and held.		1 case enteric fever.	
	do.	do.			
	do.	do.			
	do.	Disinfected.			
	do.	do.		4 cases yellow fever. Vessel discharged fruit and was remanded to Gulf quarantine.	
10					3
11				No report.	
12				do.	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				No transactions.	
18				No report.	
19				do.	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 11, 1905.

For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	July 1-29	7	
San Diego.....	June 1-30	1	
San Francisco	July 22-29	1	
Total for State		9	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2	
Colorado:				
Denver County	June 1-30	3	
Dolores County	June 1-30	1	
Eagle County	June 1-30	8	
Lake County	June 1-30	2	
La Plata County	June 1-30	11	
Larimer County	June 1-30	20	
Mesa County	June 1-30	1	
Total for State		46	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		84	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	July 1-22	10	
Total for District.....		10	
Total for District, same period, 1904.		2	4	
Florida:				
Jacksonville	July 1-29	2	
Total for State		2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		45	2	
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 24-July 29..	57	6	
Danville	June 17-July 10..	5	
Total for State		62	6	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		78	3	
Indiana:				
South Bend	June 17-Aug. 5..	11	4	
Total for State		11	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		
Iowa:				
Davenport	June 1-30	2	
Total for State		2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		30	
Kansas:				
Allen County	June 1-30	2	
Anderson County.....	June 1-30	1	
Atchison County.....	June 1-30	3	
Barton County	June 1-30	1	
Bourbon County	June 1-30	2	
Cherokee County	June 1-30	17	
Clay County	June 1-30	1	
Crawford County	June 1-30	5	
Doniphan County	June 1-30	5	
Douglas County	June 1-30	1	1	
Ellis County	June 1-30	16	
Ellsworth County.....	June 1-30	4	
Geary County	June 1-30	9	
Greenwood County.....	June 1-30	2	
Jefferson County	June 1-30	4	1	
Johnson County	June 1-30	6	
Leavenworth County.....	June 1-30	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Lyon County	June 1-30	17	1	
Marion County	June 1-30	1	1	
McPherson County	June 1-30	8	1	
Miami County	June 1-30	19	1	
Montgomery County	June 1-30	2	1	
Nemaha County	June 1-30	5	1	
Ness County	June 1-30	4	1	
Osborne County	June 1-30	6	1	
Pottawatomie County	June 1-30	3	1	
Republic County	June 1-30	1	1	
Reno County	June 1-30	2	1	
Saline County	June 1-30	3	1	
Sedgwick County	June 1-30	15	1	
Shawnee County	June 1-30	3	1	
Stafford County	June 1-30	1	1	
Sumner County	June 1-30	2	1	
Trego County	June 1-30	8	1	
Washington County	June 1-30	38	1	
Woodson County	June 1-30	7	1	
Wyandotte County	June 1-30	2	1	
Total for State		219	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Kentucky:				
Lexington	July 22-29	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		4		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 17-July 29	18		
Total for State		18		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		20		
Massachusetts:				
Lowell	June 24-July 8	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6	1	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids	June 17-July 29	56	7	
Ogemaw County	June 1-30		1	
Total for State		56	8	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		8		
Minnesota:				
Anoka County	June 19-July 17	5		
Benton County	June 19-26	5		
Blue Earth County	June 12-17	5		
Carver County	June 12-July 10	2		
Clay County	July 10-17	2		
Goodhue County	July 24-31	1		
Hennepin County	June 12-July 31	26		
Lac qui Parle County	June 26-July 3	1		
Lyon County	June 12-26	1		
McLeod County	June 12-July 10	6		
Marshall County	June 12-July 31	5		
Meeker County	June 12-July 17	31		
Morrison County	June 12-26	1		
Meeker County	June 12-July 10	26		
Morrison County	June 12-26	1		
Mower County	June 19-26	1		
Ottertail County	June 12-July 10	26		
Pine County	June 26-July 24	8		
Polk County	July 17-31	2		
Ramsey County	July 17-24	1		
Red Lake County	June 19-26	4		
St. Louis County	June 12-July 17	9		
Sibley County	June 12-July 3	3		
Stearns County	June 19-July 24	61		
Steele County	June 12-26	4		
Todd County	June 12-26	7		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Wadena County	June 12-26	12		
Wright County	June 12-26	1		
Total for State		230		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		123		
Missouri:				
St. Joseph	July 15-29	2		
St. Louis	June 17-July 1	3	1	
Total for State		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		27		
Montana:				
Carbon County	June 1-30	6		
Deerlodge County	June 1-30	2		
Flathead County	May 1-31	1		
Madison County	May 1-31	1		
Park County	June 1-30	1		
Silverbow County (Butte included).	May 1-June 30	3		
Valley County	May 1-31	1		
Yellowstone County	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		17		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		18		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	July 1-8	1		
South Omaha	July 14	2		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		16		
New Hampshire:				
Franklin	June 1-30	1		
Nashua	July 23-30	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17		
New York:				
New York	June 24-Aug. 5	4	1	
Rome	July 1-8	1		
Total for State		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		11	4	
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-31	1		
Foster County	May 1-31	8		
Lamoure County	May 1-31	12		
McHenry County	May 1-31	4		
Ramsey County	May 1-31	12		
Steele County	May 1-31	8		
Stutsman County	May 1-31	4		
Ward County	May 1-31	5	2	
Wells County	May 1-31	1		
Total for State		55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		45	1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	May 26-Aug. 8	17		
Toledo	June 17-July 22	9		
Total for State		26		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		26	3	
Oregon:				
Portland	June 1-30	5		
Total for State		5		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona.....	July 8-Aug. 8....	13	
Braddock.....	July 1-8.....	1	
York.....	July 1-Aug. 5....	3	
Total for State.....		17	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		25	2	
South Carolina:				
Greenville County.....	June 17-July 1...	2	1	
Total for State.....		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		1	
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	July 1-15.....	3	
Total for State.....		3	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		21	1	
Utah, 14 localities.....				
	May 1-31.....	87	
Total for State.....		87	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		5	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	July 1-8.....	1	
Adams County.....	June 1-30.....	6	
Asotin County.....	do.....	4	
Chehalis County.....	do.....	5	
Chelan County.....	do.....	4	
Clarke County.....	do.....	8	
Columbia County.....	do.....	3	2	
Kittitas County.....	do.....	5	
Lewis County.....	do.....	8	
Pierce County.....	do.....	2	
Total for State.....		44	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		66	5	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton.....	June 17-July 22..	9	
La Crosse.....	do.....	4	
Milwaukee.....	do.....	43	1	
Total for State.....		56	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		27	
Grand total.....		999	28	
Grand total, same period, 1904.....		1,118	26	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to August 11, 1905.

[These reports were received in response to circular letter dated March 16, 1905, published in Public Health Reports of March 24, 1905, page 481.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California, general	May 1-30		11	
Los Angeles	June 1-30		1	
San Francisco	July 1-8		1	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	May 1-31		4	
Delaware:				
Wilmington	July 1-15		2	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	July 22-29		1	
Massachusetts:				
Boston	July 1, 1904-July 1, 1905	153	128	
Brockton	June 17-July 1	1		
Lawrence	June 24-July 15	1	2	
Lowell	July 1-Aug. 5	1	2	
Medford	Apr. 7-July 10	2	1	
Waltham	July 1-Aug. 2	3	3	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids	June 24-July 1	1	1	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 18-July 9		6	
Newark	July 1-Aug. 5	15	16	
New York:				
Kingston	July 16-29		1	
Rochester	June 23-31	2	1	
Troy	June 1-30		1	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	May 26-Aug. 4	10	10	
Cleveland	June 23-July 28	3	12	
Mansfield	July 15-22	1	1	
Springfield	July 7-14	1	1	
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia	July 1-29	1	6	
Wilkesbarre	July 22-29		1	
York	July 2-9	1		
Rhode Island:				
Newport	June 1-30	1		
Providence	June 24-July 29	3	5	
Washington:				
Seattle	Mar. 1-31		1	
Tacoma	July 1, 04-Apr. 1, 05		2	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling	Apr. 1-June 30		4	
Grand total		200	224	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 21 to August 11, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile Bay quarantine	July 24	4		On ss. Columbia from Colon and La Boca, vessel remanded to Gulf quarantine.
Montgomery	July 28	1		
Florida:				
Tampa	July 28	1		
Louisiana:				
Morgan City	July 3	1		
Sellers	Aug. 7	4		
Shreveport	Aug. 1-9	2		In detention camp.
New Orleans	July 21-Aug. 11	720	118	
Mississippi:				
Gulf Quarantine	July 22-Aug. 3	18	1	On vessels.
Lumberton	July 28	1		
Sumrall	Aug. 2	1		

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Examination for plague-infected animals.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, July 3, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended July 1, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. One hundred rats (14 found dead) and 142 mice (17 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 10 rats and 4 mice proved to be plague-infected.

Cape Town.—Eighty-three rats (3 found dead) and 10 mice (6 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats proved to be plague-infected.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, 1 European female and 1 native male were discharged. Three cases (including 1 from King Williams Town) remain under treatment. One hundred and seventy-seven rats (71 found dead) and 75 mice (22 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 6 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague-infected.

King Williams Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. One hundred and two rats (10 found dead) and 29 mice (6 found dead) and 1 cat (found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague-infected.

Queenstown.—No further case of plague was discovered during the week. One native male remains under treatment.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague-infection was discovered either in man or animals. Two hundred and fifty-five rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 3 from various municipalities in the Cape Peninsula; also 668 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRALIA.

Reports from Melbourne—Outbreak of plague at Maryborough—Plague bulletins—Plague in New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, June 10, 1905.

Plague bulletin No. 21, for week ending noon, June 10, 1905.

BRISBANE.

No case of plague occurred in Brisbane during the above-mentioned period.

Rats and mice.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	265	81	346
Rats and mice examined at bacteriological institute	118	48	166
Rats and mice infected	0	0	0

Last infected rat June 2, 1905.

IPSWICH.

No case of plague occurred at Ipswich during above-mentioned period.

Rats and mice.—Ninety-eight rats and 25 mice from Ipswich were examined during the week at the bacteriological institute, Brisbane, and were reported to be free from plague infection.

Last infected rat May 16, 1905.

CHILDERS.

No further case of plague has occurred at Childers, and no infected rats have been found there during week.

MARYBOROUGH.

Girl, 19 years of age, a music teacher, residing on the premises of a confectioner's shop in the town, was reported to be suffering from plague on the 2d instant, and has since been removed to the local plague hospital.

The medical experts of the department are at present engaged at Maryborough investigating the nature of a disease regarded as suspicious of plague. Five deaths have occurred in one family from this disease, and 2 nurses who attended the cases have also died. Two other members of the same family are now under treatment. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of infection. The result of the investigation referred to will appear in my next bulletin.

No plague-infected rats have so far been found at Maryborough.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, June 17, 1905.

Plague bulletin No. 22, week ending June 17, 1905.

NOTE.—In connection with the outbreak of plague at Maryborough, a special bulletin has been issued to-day.

BRISBANE.

One case of plague occurred in Brisbane during the week.

The patient, a housewife, aged 32 years, and a resident of West End, South Brisbane, was reported on the 14th instant. She was removed to the Colmslie Plague Hospital on the evening of the same day.

RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week	280	100	380
Rats and mice examined in bacteriological institute	124	61	185
Rats and mice infected.....	1	0	1

Last infected rat June 13, 1905.

The infected rat reported was found at a wharf in the city.

IPSWICH.

Though 131 rats and 3 mice from Ipswich were examined during the week at the Bacteriological Institute, Brisbane, none were found to be plague infected.

CHILDERS.

No infected rats or mice were reported from Childers during week.

B. BURNETT HAM,

Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,

Brisbane, June 17, 1905.

Special plague bulletin relating to outbreak of the disease at Maryborough, issued at noon Saturday, June 17, instant.

MARYBOROUGH.

An outbreak of plague attended with the deaths of 8 persons, including 5 of one family, occurred at Maryborough, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Mary River, about 20 miles from its entrance, and distant 167 miles by rail from Brisbane.

Case 1.—Hohn O'C., aged 17, employed as an assistant at a fruiterer's shop, Kent street; resided with his family at Newtown, Maryborough; was taken ill on Friday, May 19; died at his home on Thursday, May 25; was seen by a local practitioner day before death; body lay unburied for 58 hours; cause of death certified as "pneumonia."

Case 2.—Ellen O'C., aged 7, sister of above; schoolgirl, sickened May 28; removed to Maryborough General Hospital same day; died May 31; no post-mortem; certified as "pneumonia post dengue."

Case 3.—James O'C., aged 15; schoolboy, brother of above; taken ill May 28; admitted to General Hospital May 29; died May 31; no post-mortem; certified as "broncho-pneumonia."

Case 4.—Mary O'C., aged 3½, sister of above. Onset May 28; removed to General Hospital May 29; died June 3; post-mortem examination June 3, "plague-pneumonia;" chest symptoms did not develop until fourth day in hospital.

Case 5.—Richard O'C., aged 10, brother of above, employed on May 27 at same shop as case 1; taken ill May 30; removed to General Hospital same day; died June 2; post-mortem examination showed that death was due to "plague-pneumonia."

Case (a).—Kate O'C., aged 18, sister of above, domestic duties; removed to General Hospital May 28 with case 2; headache, vomiting, and pyrexia previous to admission; discharged convalescent

June 6 and removed to plague hospital as a "contact" on same day; remains in good health.

Case (b).—May O'C., aged 9, sister of above; removed with case (a) to General Hospital on May 28; headache and vomiting previous to removal to hospital and developed pain in chest while there; discharged convalescent and removed to plague hospital as a "contact" on June 5; has remained in good health.

The above cases (a and b) were the only two children of the O'C. family who survived.

Case 6.—L. E., aged 49, housewife. Resided at corner Sussex and Pallas streets, Maryborough; attended cases 2 and 3 before their removal to the hospital on May 28; developed symptoms similar to these cases; died at her home after three days' illness on May 31; death certificate refused by two local medical practitioners; post-mortem examination ordered by the commissioner of public health; body removed and buried before the examination could be carried out.

Case 7.—C. B., aged 22, staff nurse, general hospital, Maryborough; night nurse in charge of ward for month of May. Had charge of cases 2, 3, and 4 from their admission until May 30; taken ill June 3 with respiratory symptoms, cough, and expectoration; temperature, 105; pulse, uncountable; respirations, 60; died June 6; sputum contained bacilli pestis, pneumococci, and streptococci; certified as "plague-pneumonia."

Case 8.—R. W., aged 28, staff nurse on night duty at general hospital, Maryborough. Attended cases 4, 5, and 7; complained of headache and malaise; temperature, 105 on morning of June 8; clinical symptoms of a lobular pneumonia; on 9th cough and expectoration and pains in chest; sputum watery and abundant; contained enormous number of bacilli pestis; died June 12; "plague-pneumonia."

Case 9.—E. S., aged 28; staff nurse, Maryborough General Hospital. Attended case 8. Sickened June 10. No chest symptoms. No cough. No expectoration. Temperature, 103; pulse, 120; respirations, 23. At present in general hospital under treatment.

Case 10.—M. C., aged 19, music teacher. Resided at home; father keeps a confectioner's shop in Kent street, Maryborough; onset, 21st May; removed to plague hospital on June 2. This case was one of ordinary bubonic plague and has no connection with the cases reported above. This patient is now convalescent.

REMARKS.

After the death of case 8 the general hospital was strictly isolated, and the plague-nursing staff of the department of public health was, under the direction of Doctor Baxter-Tyrie, one of the health officers attached to the department, placed in charge. Each of the nurses and doctors received 20 cm. of curative serum as a prophylactic dose, and as a further precaution the use of overalls and respirators by both nurses and doctors was insisted upon.

The general hospital is still in charge of the departmental staff, and it is not anticipated that further developments will take place.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, *June 24, 1905.*

Plague bulletin No. 23, for week ended noon Saturday, June 24:

BRISBANE.

No case of plague occurred in Brisbane during the week.

Summary.

Number of cases to date.....	29
Cases declared during week.....	0
Cases discharged.....	0
Remaining under treatment.....	1
Deaths during the week.....	0

Last case reported June 14, 1905.

Rats and mice (Brisbane).

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Rats and mice destroyed during week.....	535	109	644
Rats and mice examined at Bacteriological Institute.....	136	50	186
Rats and mice infected.....	3	0	3

Last infected rat reported June 23, 1905.

Premises where infected rats were found.—Shop, Queen street; wharf, city; oyster saloon, Queen street.

MARYBOROUGH.

No further case of plague has occurred at Maryborough.

Case 9, E. S., reported in special plague bulletin issued on 17th instant, is now convalescent.

Case 10, M. C., reported in same bulletin, discharged, and the plague hospital closed.

The house occupied by the O'C. family, together with the whole of the contents thereof, was burned on June 3, instant.

All the bedding and contents of the rooms and wards occupied by the O'C. family and by the affected nurses in the Maryborough General Hospital were also destroyed by fire.

All the patients and "contacts" have now been discharged from the Maryborough General Hospital.

The general hospital is at present in the hands of the departmental gang, and will undergo a thorough disinfection before being reoccupied. Meanwhile an auxiliary hospital is being conducted in the Reception House buildings, which are in another quarter of the town.

A detailed report of an official inquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak, together with an account of the measures taken by the Department in the matter, will be forwarded next week.

IPSWICH.

Of 66 rats and 4 mice from Ipswich examined at the Bacteriological Institute during the week none were reported to be plague-infected.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Brisbane—Analysis of rats and mice destroyed for the month of May, 1905.

ANALYSIS OF LOCATION.

Location.	May.		Previous month.	
	Rats.	Mice.	Rats.	Mice.
City	770	153	736	112
Kangaroo Point	298	7	0	0
Valley	73	6	44	13
New Farm	0	0	38	4
Springhill	143	37	116	17
Petrie Terrace	0	0	47	32
Newstead	52	11	0	0
Bowen Hills	0	0	0	0
Roma and George street area	308	160	338	98
Total for Brisbane	1,644	374	1,319	276
South Brisbane (city)	13	0	92	7
Woolloongabba	71	15	6	0
West End	0	0	15	1
Total for South Brisbane	84	15	107	8
Other local authorities in met. area	838	11	949	63
River bank, ships, and wharves	69	2	78	15
Total rats and mice	2,635	402	2,453	362

ANALYSIS OF EXAMINATION.

	May.	Previous month.
Rats examined at Bacteriological Institute	1,424	1,248
Mice examined at Bacteriological Institute	342	313
Rats not examined	1,211	1,205
Mice not examined	60	49
Total rats and mice	3,037	2,815

ANALYSIS OF INFECTED RATS.

	May.	Previous month.
Grocery and produce store	1
Hotels	2
Produce stores	1
Stables	1
Wholesale warehouses	2
Total	7	3

SPECIES.

Mus decumanus	2
Mus rattus	5
Mus alexandrinus	0
Total	7

Rats with pigmented glands were found in the following places during the month: Trout's slaughter yards, Enoggera; Howes Brothers' produce store, Eagle street. The last-mentioned rat was also infected.

W. H. A. MUNRO,
Inspector Health Department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, June 6, 1905.

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 10, complete to midnight on Saturday, June 3, 1905.

SYDNEY.

Plague in man:

Patients remaining under treatment May 27, 1905.....	6
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (cases 11, 12, 13).....	3
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 3, 1905.....	3

Plague in rats:

Number of rats destroyed.....	1,649
Number of mice destroyed.....	1,347
	<hr/> 2,996
Number of rats examined.....	406
Number of mice examined.....	410
	<hr/> 816
Number of rats infected.....	0
Number of mice infected.....	0

NEWCASTLE.

Plague in man:

Patients remaining under treatment May 27, 1905.....	4
Admitted during week.....	2
Discharged during week (cases 6 and 9).....	2
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 3, 1905.....	4

Plague in rats:

Number of rats destroyed.....	342
Number of mice destroyed.....	176
	<hr/> 518
Number of rats examined.....	342
Number of mice examined.....	176
	<hr/> 518
Number of rats infected.....	19
Number of mice infected.....	3
	<hr/> 22

NORTHERN RIVERS.

Lismore:

Patients remaining under treatment May 27, 1905.....	2
Admitted during week.....	1
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 3, 1905.....	3

Ballina:

A further case occurred at Ballina on May 31. This is the fourth case which has occurred there, the first being on February 11, 1905.

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

SYDNEY, *June 20, 1905.*

Bubonic Plague Bulletin No. 12, complete to midnight on Saturday, June 17 1905:

SYDNEY.

Plague in man:	
Patients remaining under treatment June 10, 1905.....	2
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (cases 8 and 15).....	2
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 17, 1905.....	0
Plague in rats:	
Number of rats destroyed.....	1,400
Number of mice destroyed.....	1,349
	<hr/> 2,749
Number of rats examined.....	261
Number of mice examined.....	451
	<hr/> 712
Number of rats found infected.....	0
Number of mice found infected.....	0

All cases have now been discharged from hospital and the plague wards closed.

As no plague rat has been found since May 4, and the last case of plague (No. 16) was notified on May 23, no further bulletin will be issued for Sydney unless other developments arise.

NEWCASTLE.

Plague in man:	
Patients remaining under treatment June 10, 1905.....	5
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (case 10).....	1
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 17, 1905.....	4
Plague in rats:	
Number of rats destroyed.....	306
Number of mice destroyed.....	148
	<hr/> 454
Number of rats examined.....	306
Number of mice examined.....	148
	<hr/> 454
Number of rats found infected.....	3
Number of mice found infected.....	4
	<hr/> 7

NORTHERN RIVERS.

Lismore:	
Patients remaining under treatment June 10, 1905.....	1
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 17, 1905.....	1
Ballina:	
Case 4 still under treatment.	

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

SYDNEY, *June 13, 1905.*

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 11. Complete to midnight on Saturday, June 10, 1905:

SYDNEY.

Plague in man:	
Patients remaining under treatment June 3, 1905.....	3
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (case 14).....	1
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 10, 1905.....	2
Plague in rats:	
Number of rats destroyed.....	1,663
Number of mice destroyed.....	1,476
	<hr/> 3,139
Number of rats examined.....	317
Number of mice examined.....	453
	<hr/> 770
Number of rats infected.....	0
Number of mice infected.....	0

NEWCASTLE.

Plague in man:	
Patients remaining under treatment June 3, 1905.....	4
Admitted during week.....	1
Discharged during week.....	0
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 10, 1905.....	5
Plague in rats:	
Number of rats destroyed.....	262
Number of mice destroyed.....	131
	<hr/> 393
Number of rats examined.....	262
Number of mice examined.....	131
	<hr/> 393
Number of rats infected.....	2
Number of mice infected.....	0
	<hr/> 2

NORTHERN RIVERS.

Lismore:	
Patients remaining under treatment June 3, 1905.....	3
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (cases 5 and 6).....	2
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment June 10, 1905.....	1
Ballina:	
Case 4 still in hospital; no further developments.	

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortality—Smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, June 19, 26, and July 3, as follows:

During the week ended June 17, 1905, 75 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; ascites, 1; beriberi, 1; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 5; death by violence, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 8; diphtheria, 1; gangrene, 1; influenza, 1; malarial fevers, 3; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 4; organic diseases of heart, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 13; senile debility, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 2; other causes, 18.

Week ended June 24, 1905: 81 bodies. Causes: Arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 2; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 2; cancer, 2; cerebral congestion, 4; death by violence, 2; diabetes, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; elephantiasis, 1; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 2; influenza, 1; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic disease of heart, 1; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 14; other tuberculosis, 1; senile debility, 5; stillborn, 7; syphilis, 2; tetanus, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 18.

Week ended July 1, 1905, 77 bodies. Causes: Arterio-sclerosis, 3; Bright's disease, 2; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 4; epilepsy, 1; fibroma, 1; influenza, 1; hepatitis, 3; malarial fevers, 8; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 5; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 16; senile debility, 2; smallpox, 2; stillborn, 3; syncope, 2; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 5; enteric fever, 1; other causes, 9.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Reports from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended July 20, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 1 death; 1 case yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 14	Olympia.....	40	0	0	0
15	Belize.....	18	0	0	0
19	Donna Christina.....	7	2	0	0
20	Almirante.....	11	0	0	0

Week ended July 27, 1905. Four deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good, but improving. Last case of yellow fever terminated July 15.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 21	Premier.....	16	0	0	0
21	Whitehall.....	21	0	0	0
22	Sarstoon.....	36	15	0	0

Of the 15 passengers per Sarstoon, 4 were for Newport News and 11 for London, England.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Kerr reports as follows: Month of July, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 1,845; number passed, 1,801; number rejected, 44; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 31.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine notifications—Quarantinable diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 29, as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905.

Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.

Government notification that in addition to the restrictions against Hongkong as reported May 27, 1905, the following has been added:

Place or port.	Nature of measure.
Orrisa and Chittagong	Arrivals from Hongkong subject to regulations for preventing the introduction of plague by sea.
Madras	Arrivals from Hongkong subject to regulations under the Venice Convention at uninfected ports.

Return of quarantinable diseases:

Plague—	
Cases	21
Deaths	19
Others—	
Cases	0
Deaths	0

Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67:

Fever, enteric—	
Cases	1
Deaths	1
Others—	
Cases	0
Deaths	0

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality and communicable diseases.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 29, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, 2 supplemental and 2 original bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 3 vessels, 96 crew, and 72 cabin passengers, together with 173 pieces of baggage. There were also inspected 906 baskets of vegetables for Manila via Hongkong, and manifests were viséed for 8,095 pieces of freight. Nineteen pieces of personal baggage were disinfected with formalin during the week. Vaccination certificates were issued to 15 individuals destined to American ports.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that there were reported among the foreign population 1 new case of enteric fever, and among the natives 4 deaths from diphtheria and 28 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 111 natives.

A report from Fuchau, just received, shows that there were 3 cases of plague reported in the native city at that place in the early part of June. There were no quarantinable diseases reported from other outports.

During the week ended July 1, 1905, 3 supplemental and 2 original bills of health were issued and there were inspected 5 vessels, 598 crew, 87 cabin, and 90 steerage passengers. Fourteen cases of sickness on board were investigated, none of which proved to be quarantinable disease. There were also inspected 46 pieces of personal baggage. Manifests were signed for 10,922 pieces of freight, and 40 pieces human hair for New York, per steamship *Indramayo*, were disinfected with formalin. In addition to the above there were inspected 219 baskets of potatoes and 348 baskets of onions for Manila. One immigrant was inspected and passed, and there were issued during the week 44 certificates of vaccination to persons bound to American ports.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that there were reported among the foreign population 1 new case each of enteric fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever; among the natives, 2 deaths from diphtheria and 26 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 3 foreigners and 105 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports, and as it seems that no new cases of smallpox have occurred within the last month I believe that disease is in abeyance for the time being.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 1, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, 6 vessels were inspected and bills of health issued. Of these vessels, 5 were for ports in the United States and 1 for Porto Bello, Republic of Panama. This vessel was the British schooner *Mersey*, with a crew of 6.

Total crews of all of the vessels was 151, with 4 passengers for Cuba.

All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition, and no sickness.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Cases of fever removed from vessels—Quarantine against Gulf coast—Suspect yellow fever cases removed from steamship Atheniana from Colon.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, July 31, as follows:

Week ended July 29, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	18
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	791
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	766

American steamship *Martinique* had first mate with bilious attack.

American steamship *Vigilancia* landed 2 passengers from Vera Cruz with slight fever not defined. They were sent to hospital.

The Cuban steamship *Mobila* had 1 passenger from Mobile with

elevated temperature removed to Las Animas Hospital; passengers removed to detention station, vessel quarantined, and living quarters sulphurized.

British schooner *Sirocco* from Gulfport, Miss., had 1 of crew with elevated temperature. He was transferred to Las Animas Hospital; vessel quarantined and disinfected. None of the above cases proved to be yellow fever.

On account of the cases of yellow fever at New Orleans and Tampa the Cuban authorities have quarantined against the entire Gulf coast, with the exception of Galveston, and vessels from that port are subjected to the strictest scrutiny. No quarantinable diseases reported in the city or island during the week ended July 29, 1905. To-day I am informed by the superior board of health that the steamship *Atheniana*, six days from Colon, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, July 30, 1905, with 5 cases of fever, thought to be yellow fever, 2 of which are reported to have albumin in the urine this morning. Cases isolated and all precautions taken.

Doctor Lopez, of the superior board of health, leaves to-day for Santiago de Cuba to inspect the cases and general conditions.

NOTE.—Case subsequently diagnosed malarial fever.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship Niagara from Tampico—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 31, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, 3 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition. The American steamship *Niagara*, from Tampico via Habana, was held in precautionary detention in quarantine while in this port. She left for New York direct July 25, with all well on board on inspection.

The official returns for the week show the following contagious diseases reported in the city: Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone—Transactions during month of June, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 27, as follows:

During the week ended July 22, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

During the month of July, 1905, I vaccinated two persons about to start for Panama, and gave them certificates to that effect.

Transactions during the month of June, 1905.

Bills of health issued and vessels inspected.....	20
Number of crews.....	680
Number of passengers.....	559
Deaths from yellow fever.....	0
Deaths from contagious diseases (leprosy).....	1
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted).....	104
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city.....	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city (measles 3, diphtheria 2, varicella 1).....	6
Vaccination certificates issued for Canal Zone and Panama.....	0

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 25, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 8 was higher than it has been for 10 months past, amounting, calculated on the year, to 19.1 per thousand of the population, thus being also considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted only to 14.5 per thousand. Almost two-thirds of the large towns and cities of Germany, however, showed still more unfavorable health conditions than Berlin. The following cities had a higher rate of mortality than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort on the Main, Munich, Leipzig, Dresden, Rixdorf (with 38 per thousand), Königsberg, Breslau, Halle, Magdeburg, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Strassburg, and also Vienna. The following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz: Schöneberg (with 13.2), Charlottenburg (with 15.4), Brunswick, Hanover, Essen, Altoma, Kiel, as well as London and Paris. The infant death rate rose from 6.1 per year and thousand to 7.9. There were registered 95 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis; 87 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs; 45 deaths from cancer; 8 deaths from measles; 6 deaths from scarlet fever; 4 deaths from diphtheria; 2 deaths from influenza; and, finally, 27 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 22, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 4 deaths, including 2 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 18	Spero.	18
18	Anselm.	40
20	Anselm.	40

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios and Livingston.

Yellow fever reported present at Zacapa.

PUERTO BARRIOS, August 3, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

It is reported that there have been 9 deaths from yellow fever, Zacapa, on railroad above Barrios.

PETERS.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba—Action of board of health in relation to yellow fever at New Orleans.

The following is received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson under date of July 26:

[Translation.]

CEIBA, July 26, 1905.

Doctor ROBERTSON, *Board of Health*.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the act of the board of health of this port, which says:

In Ceiba, July 26, 1905, at a meeting of all the members of this board, the president of same explained that the object of this meeting is to announce that there is a rumor in this port that the city of New Orleans is infected with yellow fever; therefore the proper measures have to be taken at once.

Dr. Virgil C. Reynolds, having been invited to the meeting, and requested to give any information which he might have regarding the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans, and having said that he knew nothing about it, this board has decided to take the following measures:

(1) To ask the Honduranian consul in New Orleans, by cable, if there is any yellow fever in that city.

(2) To stop the traffic in passengers coming from New Orleans on steamers proceeding from that port to Ceiba.

(3) To prohibit the pilots and fruit inspectors from Utila or anybody else to get on board the steamers before they (steamers) have been properly fumigated.

(4) To order the thorough fumigation, upon arrival, of all steamers coming to this port from New Orleans, which will be done in the place of anchorage assigned to them for such purpose.

(5) To absolutely prohibit the coming ashore of any member of the crew of the steamers, at any landing point along the coast.

(6) To communicate to the President of Honduras, at present in this city, the action of this board of health, likewise to the United States Consul in Ceiba, to the United States quarantine doctor, and to the agents of the fruit lines.

Having nothing more to discuss, the session is closed by all the members of the board affixing their signatures before the secretary to ratify this document.

FELIX MARTINEZ.
DR. F. A. MATUTE.
CATARINO RIVAS CH.
LORENZO E. CASTILLO.
LOUIS BLANCO.

In addressing this communication to you for your information, I have the honor to remain,

Yours, truly,

FELIX MARTINEZ,
Governor and Commandant.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Statement of yellow-fever cases and deaths—Yellow fever at Choloma and San Pedro—Government measures instituted at Choloma.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, July 26, as follows:

The situation at Puerto Cortez is improving. From July 1 to July 24 there were reported 25 cases of yellow fever with 6 deaths, only 1 case having been reported since the 21st.

Of the total number of cases since July 1 there have been 12 recoveries and 6 deaths, leaving 7 on hand at present.

The latest reports received from San Pedro state that the conditions are about the same, 100 cases of sickness being reported in the city,

the total number of deaths from yellow fever for the last three days being 19.

At Choloma there have been reported 10 cases of yellow fever, 4 deaths. As there were no physicians at Choloma the government immediately employed a physician and ordered him to report there to the commandant at once for duty; also employing a sanitary inspector, to be under the orders of the physician. Oil and sulphur were also ordered to be sent for immediate use. As the supply of these articles was running short the government officials here have cabled to the United States for a new supply, so as to be able to continue the work at this place until the cold rains set in about November or December.

The railroad is hauling train loads of dirt and using it to fill in all the water holes, after oiling them thoroughly. The superintendent of the railroad has informed me that this work will be kept up until the epidemic ceases.

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, July 6 and 13, as follows: During the week ended July 1, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Marionfels*, bound for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, with a total crew of 63. The usual precautions were taken, holds were fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week there were 7 deaths from cholera and 18 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended June 24, 1905, there were 200 cases and 162 deaths from plague.

In India, during the same week, there were 5,078 cases and 4,563 deaths.

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905.

During the week ended July 8, 1905, there were 5 deaths from cholera and 13 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended July 1, 1905, there were 111 cases and 107 deaths from plague.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, July 8, as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Iyo Maru* for Seattle recommended, July 8, for rejection, 45; per steamship *Minnesota*, 8.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 31, as follows:

Week ended July 29, 1905. Bills of health issued, 7. July 23, 1905; fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Falco*, bound for

Mobile, with 23 in the crew—vessel sails in ballast; inspected and passed British steamship *Tecan*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 44 in the crew and 7 passengers—vessel sails in general cargo.

July 26, inspected and passed British steamship *Cayo Largo*, bound for Galveston via Veracruz and Coatzacoalcas, with 31 in the crew; vessel sails in general cargo. Fumigated and passed, July 27, 1905, British steamship *August Belmont*, bound for Pensacola, with 41 in the crew, vessel sails in ballast.

July 28; fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Malme*, bound for Port Arthur, with 18 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. July 27, inspected and passed American steamship *Seneca*, bound for New York via Habana, with 54 in the crew and 8 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo and live stock for Cuba.

July 29, fumigated and passed British steamship *Wearside*, bound for Perth Amboy, with 27 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

Mortuary report for the week ended July 29, 1905:

Diarrhea and enteritis, 2; diarrhea, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; abdominal stab wound, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; hepatic colic, 1; fracture of the skull, 1; hemoplegia, 1; premature birth, 1; total 10.

Estimated population, 20,000. Annual mortality rate for the week, 26.

Report from Veracruz—Yellow fever.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, August 2, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington.

Two cases yellow fever August 2.

WILSON.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended July 25, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 20	Corinto.....	24	1	6	0
22	Imperator.....	19	1	1	0
24	Sloop Union C.....	7	3	0	0

Quarantine measures against New Orleans.

JULY 30, 1905.

The local authorities have been advised of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. The quarantine proclaimed against the latter port May 10 last is to be rigidly enforced, and all incoming steamers are to be detained 6 days, their passengers to be refused admission into the country. Because of these strict restrictions the Bluefields

Steamship Company has ordered that all their ships (beginning with the steamship *Dictator* sailing to-day) shall ply between Mobile, Ala., and Bluefields. The sanitary condition of this port and surroundings is good, and so far there has occurred no suspicious case of any sort, the prevailing diseases being a very mild type of malaria, and a few cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and bowel disorders.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever on the steamship Seguranca—Fumigation of vessels of the Panama Railway steamship line discontinued.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 26, as follows:

During the week ended July 22, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

American steamship *Finance* for New York, July 16, with 61 crew and 29 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Origen* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 16, with 24 crew and 3 passengers, immunes, for Bocas.

German steamship *Flandria* for New York, via Livingston, Guatemala, July 18, with 66 crew and 5 passengers in transit.

German steamship *Brewster* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, July 19, with 33 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, July 22, with 71 crew and 117 passengers.

British steamship *Atheniana* for a port in the United States, via Daiquiri, Cuba, with 23 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Senator* for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, July 23, with 40 crew and 1 passenger.

The empty holds of the steamship *Finance* were fumigated under the supervision of the quarantine officer and myself, for the purpose of killing rats. The steamship *Seguranca*, from which 3 cases of yellow fever were removed, was fumigated in the holds, forecastle, saloon, cabin, and officers' quarters. One of the cases of yellow fever removed from this vessel died on July 24. The steamships *Origen* and *Brewster*, bound for New Orleans, were fumigated in the empty holds and living quarters. The steamship *Atheniana*, bound for Daiquiri, Cuba, was fumigated by the isthmian quarantine service.

The quarantine at the port of La Boca having been removed and the strictest supervision being kept over vessels and cargo from the South Pacific, the fumigation of the ships of the Panama Railroad Steamship line will be discontinued. All the vessels of this line that have been plying between this port and New York have now been fumigated and are free from rats.

Yellow fever in Colon and Panama.

During the week ended July 25, 1905, new cases of yellow fever have been reported on the Isthmus as follows: In Panama, 8 cases, 2 deaths; in Colon, 6 cases, 2 deaths.

Several of the cases reported in Panama were brought in from various points on the line.

Four of the cases reported in Colon, among which are included the 3 cases taken from the steamship *Seguranca*, were undoubtedly con-

tracted in what is considered the infected portion of the town, in the neighborhood of the hotels and saloons. It was from this section that a case was removed on July 3, which case had been eight days without medical attention. The infection is still widespread.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 22, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 3 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
July 15	J. B. Camors	Colon		5	0	(a)
16	Colombia	Mobile	18	0	0	0
17	Herald	Colon		13	0	(a)
19	Origen	New Orleans	24	0	1	(a)
20	Fort Morgan	Mobile	24	3	0	
21	Katie	do	24	3	0	4
						7

a Not inspected.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague and Smallpox—Recrudescence of plague in Cebu—Arrival of Russian war vessels injured in battle of Korean Straits—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, June 17, as follows:

During the week ended June 10, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila: Smallpox, 1 case, no deaths; plague, 1 case, 1 death.

CEBU.

During the same period there were 4 cases of plague and 3 deaths reported at Cebu, Philippine Islands.

The situation at Cebu has given rise to considerable apprehension. The history of irregular outbreaks of plague at Cebu, however, shows that even though there may be a decided increase of plague for a few days, it does not necessarily follow that the increase will be maintained. The sudden appearance and disappearance of plague at that port remains inexplicable. In these last cases it was again shown that the victims of the disease had been constant residents of Cebu for a number of months prior to their having contracted the disease, thus showing that the disease was not introduced from without, and that it did not pass the maritime quarantine inspection at that port.

This last outbreak has, however, aroused the municipal authorities from their former indifference. Five hundred dollars was appropriated by the municipality of Cebu for the purpose of rat catching and the institution of other sanitary measures.

The Russian war vessels.—Upon the morning of June 4, 1905, three Russian war vessels were found in Manila Harbor awaiting quarantine inspection. The vessels had just taken part in a naval engagement in

the Korean Straits. The three vessels were the cruisers *Oleg*, *Aurora*, and *Zemtschug*, and gave ample evidence of having come in contact with shot and shell. Upon inspection it was found that they had no quarantinable diseases. Upon the *Zemtschug* there were 14 killed and 40 wounded; on the *Aurora* there were 15 killed and 80 wounded, and on the *Oleg* there were 13 killed and 40 wounded.

The navy, the army, the civil government, and the principal private hospital of Manila offered to take care of the wounded. After some consultation the Russians decided to avail themselves of the offer of the navy. In consequence, 40 of the most severely injured were removed to the navy hospital at Canacao, Cavite. The remainder were placed under treatment on board the vessels by the Russian medical officers. Up to the end of the week no deaths have occurred. It is reported that with few exceptions the entire number are convalescing.

During the week no vessels cleared for the United States.

Week ended June 17, 1905: Smallpox, no cases, 1 death; plague, no cases, no deaths.

The following vessels cleared for ports in the United States or its dependencies during the week:

On June 16, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, with 197 crew, 151 cabin and 1,053 steerage passengers, cleared for San Francisco, via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected; 1,401 persons were vaccinated. Cargo was inspected and passed, or disinfected, and so labeled. All on board were inspected at hour of sailing. Cargo manifests signed.

On June 17, 1905, the British steamer *Changsha*, with 60 crew, 24 cabin and 30 steerage passengers, en route from Hongkong to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health.

Circular relative to vaccination of crews on vessels engaged in interisland traffic.

[Circular order, No. 109, bureau of coast guard and transportation.]

JUNE 17, 1905.

The following circular letter of the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands to the masters, owners, and agents of vessels, and others, is published for the benefit of all concerned:

Your attention is called to the fact that during the past four years the quarantine service has endeavored to vaccinate the crews of all vessels plying between ports of the Philippine Islands.

In order to lessen the liability of smallpox occurring among the crews on vessels, and to reduce to a minimum the necessity for placing crews of vessels in quarantine when smallpox is detected, this office asks your cooperation to the end that no new members of crews be employed who do not possess blue cards issued by this service. When any person applies for a position aboard your vessels, he should be required to show a quarantine service blue vaccination card. If he does not have one, he should be sent to this office at once to be vaccinated before allowing him to go aboard. By giving us your assistance in this matter commerce will be facilitated, your interests will be benefited, and the necessity for quarantining your vessels on account of unprotected members of the crew will be avoided.

Captains will make every effort to comply with this order, as it will be the means of quarantining or keeping out of quarantine our vessels.

Any officer or employee who is put in quarantine, due to the fact of his not having a blue card, after a reasonable time, will have his pay stopped for all the time he is held in quarantine.

J. M. HELM,
Commander, U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Transactions of Service—Mortality—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Del Valle reports, July 24, as follows:

Transactions at this port and the 6 subports during the month of June, 1905.

SAN JUAN.

Vessels inspected	16
Vessels held in quarantine	3
Bills of health issued	24
Persons detained in quarantine.....	17

The vessels detained in quarantine and permitted to transact necessary business under guard were the steamships *Caracas* and *Philadelphia*, which arrived here from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao on the 14th and 28th of June, respectively, and the Spanish mail steamship *Montevideo* from ports of Central and South America, including Colon, and which arrived at San Juan on June 21. The sanitary condition of this port is fair, and there are no quarantinable diseases present except some mild isolated cases of smallpox.

The reports from the subports show the following transactions:

Mayaguez: Vessels inspected, 6; bills of health issued, 10.

Arecibo: Vessels inspected, 4; bills of health issued, 7.

Aguadilla: Vessels inspected, 2; bills of health issued, 7.

Humacao: Vessels inspected, 1; bills of health issued, 2.

Fajardo: Vessels inspected, 3; bills of health issued, 3.

Arroyo: Vessels inspected, 1; bills of health issued, 5.

MORTALITY STATISTICS, SUBPORTS.

Mayaguez: 114 deaths, 16 of which were due to uncinariasis, 4 to anæmia, 20 to tuberculosis, 9 to bronchitis, 6 to broncho-pneumonia, and 4 to pneumonia.

Arecibo: 101 deaths, 4 due to uncinariasis, 10 to anæmia, 12 to tuberculosis, 3 to broncho-pneumonia, 15 to bronchitis, 7 to infantile tetanus, and 2 to pneumonia.

Aguadilla: 59 deaths, 5 due to uncinariasis, 12 to enteritis, 5 to tuberculosis, 4 to bronchitis, 4 to infantile tetanus, and 1 to pneumonia.

Humacao: 66 deaths, of which 6 were due to anemia, 7 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to dysentery, 3 to enteric fever, 4 to infantile tetanus, and 1 to tuberculosis.

Fajardo: 44 deaths, 2 due to broncho-pneumonia, 3 to anemia, 3 to rickets, and 3 to infantile tetanus. Enteric fever is also reported as the cause of a few deaths, but the exact number is not given.

Arroyo: 20 deaths, 1 due to uncinariasis, 2 to infantile tetanus, 2 to dysentery, 1 to tuberculosis, and 2 to paludic fever.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from the subports during the month.

Mortality statistics of San Juan for month of June, 1905.

Enteritis	1	Uncinariasis	1
Gastro-enteritis	6	Enteric fever	2
Rickets	4	Meningitis	2
Bronchitis	3	Peritonitis	2
Yellow atrophy of the liver	1	Nephritis	2
Tuberculosis	8	Diseases of the heart	10
Pneumonia	5	Total from all other causes	30
Broncho-pneumonia	1		
Anemia	1	Total number of deaths	79

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Danish West Indies quarantine against Puerto Cortez on account of yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, June 22, as follows:

Week ended July 15, 1905. Bills of health were issued to 3 steamships and 2 sailing vessels with 142 crew, 9 cabin and 3 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 1 steamship and 3 steerage passengers. There were 3 cabin and 2 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

A letter from Santa Cruz, dated July 10, says that the Danish West Indies have placed a quarantine of five days on all vessels from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, on account of the presence of yellow fever in that port.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a cable dispatch from Grenada, West Indies, dated July 18, which says that there have been no additional cases of smallpox in that island for the past nineteen days and that the isolation station has been empty since the 15th instant.

The general health of Barbados continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, July 22, as follows:

Week ended July 22, 1905. Bills of health issued, 7; vessels fumigated, 1—the steamship *Garrick*, from Victoria, Brazil, bound for New Orleans, general cargo and crew of 30, fumigated with sulphur-dioxide gas.

The sanitary condition of this port continues good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including 10 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1905. Total number of deaths, 54, including 9 from tuberculosis.

Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended July 7, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 37. The epidemic of smallpox nearly extinct.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended July 7, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended July 15, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 13, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Ceará.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 201, including 10 from enteric fever.

FORMOSA.—Ten days ended June 30, 1905. Estimated population, 2,922,585. Total number of deaths not reported; 40 deaths from plague reported.

Ten days ended July 10, 1905: Estimated population, 2,922,585. Total number of deaths not reported; 27 deaths from plague reported.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1905. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 103, including measles 2, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 15, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 155, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 3, smallpox 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand and forty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 27, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 17, enteric fever 3, and 58 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 11.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,446 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 6 from whooping cough, and 7 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 15, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is

estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Newtownards, viz, 5.7, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 50.3, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 145 deaths were registered, including measles 1, whooping cough 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 15, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 29.7, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 481, including diphtheria 1, measles 19, and 25 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Naples.—Month of April, 1905: Estimated population, 573,603. Total number of deaths, 1,022, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, measles 3, and 81 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Nagasaki.—Ten days ended June 30, 1905: Estimated population, 159,041. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Ten days ended July 10, 1905: One death from diphtheria reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Three weeks ended June 17, 1905: Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Three months ended June 30, 1905. Estimated population, 1,034. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 158, including enteric fever 15, whooping cough 1, plague 2, and 95 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended July 20, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 398, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 12, measles 10, whooping cough 8, smallpox 4, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 148,315. Total number of deaths, 420, including enteric fever 1, measles 8, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 1, and 42 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Two weeks ended July 21, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 15. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to August 11, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	June 13-July 11		13	
Calcutta	May 27-June 16		16	
Madras	June 3-July 8		15	
Straits Settlements:				
Wellesley	May 5	1		
Singapore	May 6	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	May 31		1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-July 2 ...	169	74	
Sao Paulo	June 15	1		
British Honduras:				
Belize	June 30-July 20 ..	4	2	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe ...	June 24-July 1 ...	1		On ss. Montevideo, from Colon and way ports.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-July 11 ...		24	
Guatemala:				
Livingston	June 10-July 22 ..	16	8	
Zacapa	August 3		9	
Honduras:				
Choloma	July 26	10	4	
Puerto Cortez	June 15-July 27 ..	48	12	
San Pedro	July 6			Epidemic.
Mexico:				
Tehuantepec	June 24-July 1 ...	1	1	
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tierra Blanca, and Veracruz).	June 18-July 31 ..	14	6	
Panama:				
Colon	June 16-July 25 ..	23	7	
Corozal	June 16-22	2		
Empire	June 16-22	1		
La Boca	June 16-22	2		
Panama	June 16-July 25 ..	35	13	
Paraiso	June 23-28	1		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	June 11-July 22 ..	4	4	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
East London	May 20-June 24 ..	10	3	
King Williams Town ..	May 20-June 24 ..	2		
Queenstown	May 20-27	1		
Arabia:				
Aden	May 21-28	2		
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle	May 13-June 13 ..	3		
Sydney	May 6-June 6	6	1	
Northern Rivers District.	May 6-13	2	1	
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 27-June 17 ..	3	2	
Ipswich	May 31		1	
Maryborough	June 10-17	10	7	
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 13-27	14		
Maranhao	June 1-8	1	1	
Campos	June 15-30	2		
Rio de Janeiro	June 4-July 2	6	3	
Rio Grande do Sul	July 4			Present.
China:				
Fuchau	June 29	3		
Hongkong	May 6-June 3	51	47	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 22-29.....	8	7	
General.....	May 20-June 22..	40	20	
Port Said.....	June 25-July 13..	4	3	
Formosa:				
General.....	May 1-June 30...	986	848	
Great Britain:				
Manchester.....	June 12.....		1	On ss. Hylas from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	July 17.....		1	
Honolulu.....	July 5.....	2	2	
Olaa.....	June 30.....		1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-June 24... 153,780	118,084		
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 29-June 24.. 9,717	7,521		
Bengal.....	Oct. 29-June 24.. 128,045	114,339		
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-June 24.. 375,602	342,410		
Punjab.....	Oct. 29-June 24.. 441,428	373,506		
Burma.....	Dec. 4-June 24.. 1,676	1,489		
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Oct. 29-June 10.. 14,000	11,068		
Assam.....	Mar. 5-June 10... 2			Imported.
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-June 24.. 10,138	1,802		
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 29-June 10.. 16,179	14,078		
Central India.....	Oct. 29-June 10.. 4,859	3,863		
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-June 24.. 40,568	35,161		
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-June 24.. 5,379	2,721		
N. W. F. Province.....	Mar. 18-June 10.. 4	4		Do.
Grand total.....		1,195,085	1,021,441	
Japan:				
Chiba Ken.....	May 29.....		1	
Kagawa Ken (Island of Shikoku).	May 30-June 16.. 34			
Tokyo.....	Apr. 18-June 8... 11	6		
Mauritius.....	June 8-15.....	3		
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 20.....	2	1	June 4, case of plague on coasting vessel.
Cerro de Pasco.....	June 1-10.....	1	1	
Lima.....	June 1-20.....	9	3	
Mollendo.....	June 1-20.....	3	3	
Payta.....	June 20.....	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	May 27-June 10.. 6	5		
Manila.....	May 27-June 10.. 2	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 10-17.....		2	
Willesley.....	May 5.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town.....	May 27-June 24.. 5			
Sierra Leone.....	June 9-16.....	50		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-30.....		43	
Belgium:				
General.....	June 3-17.....		9	
Brussels.....	June 10-17.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 24-July 1... 1	2		
Maranhao.....	June 1-8.....	1		
Porto Alegre.....	July 4.....	17		
Pernambuco.....	May 24-June 15.. 467			
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 27-July 2... 52	20		
Rio Grande do Sul.....	July 4.....			Present.
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John.....	July 8-15.....	1		On sch. Annie Laurie.
Quebec—				
Sherbrooke.....	July 1-31.....	5		
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	July 11.....	1,800		Estimated.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 30-May 13.. 4			

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Cartagena	June 10-24	2	2	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	June 3-10	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-July 11		6	
Egypt:				
General		234	38	
France:				
Lyons	July 2-9	1		
Paris	June 17-July 15 ..	54	8	
St. Etienne	June 7-30	2		
Germany:				
General	June 17-24	9		
Bremen	June 3-10	2		
Gibraltar	June 4-July 23 ..	3		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	June 17-July 1 ..	1	1	
Birmingham	June 18-July 22 ..	15	8	
Bristol	June 18-July 22 ..	7		
Cardiff	June 3-July 25 ..	6		
Dundee	July 1-8		1	
Edinburgh	July 1-8		1	
Glasgow	June 24-July 23 ..		6	
Leith	July 1-8		2	
London	June 17-July 15 ..	22	1	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 10-July 15 ..	10		
Sheffield	June 17-24	1		
Southampton	July 15	1		On ss. Carisbrooke Castle from Cape Town.
Greece:				
Athens	June 24-July 1 ..		1	
India:				
Bombay	May 31-July 11 ..		44	
Calcutta	May 26-July 1 ..		10	
Karachi	May 27-July 9 ..	21	3	
Madras	May 27-July 7 ..		12	
Italy:				
Catania	June 13-July 20 ..		47	
Messina	June 17-July 2 ..	7		
Palermo	June 17-July 8 ..	5	1	
Japan:				
Moji	June 29	1		On ss. Ohio.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	June 17-July 15 ..	35	19	
Peru:				
Callao	June 12	2		On Chilean ss. Aconcagua.
	July 11	1		On Chilean ss. Palena.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	June 3-17	1	1	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	May 1-June 30 ..			Present.
Russia:				
Moscow	June 13-July 8 ..	35	11	
Odessa	May 28-July 15 ..	41	10	
St. Petersburg	June 10-July 8 ..	28	4	
Warsaw	April 1-8		2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 10-July 20 ..		19	
Seville	May 1-June 30 ..		2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 4-July 16 ..		10	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 1-June 15 ..		3	Increase.
West Indies:				
Grenada	June 1-29	9		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	July 22	6,000	7										
Aix-la-Chapelle	July 8	143,855	61	8									1
Amsterdam	July 22	553,513	121	13						3			5
Barmen	July 15	154,700	53	9								3	1
Belfast	do	358,693	134							6			6
Belize	July 27	9,100	6										
Bergen	July 15	80,600	17	4									
Birmingham	July 22	542,959	155									1	4
Bombay	July 4	776,006	496	31	58			7		2			1
Bristol	July 22	358,515	74								1	2	2
Brunswick	do	130,000											
Brussels	July 15	586,936	161	20						3			
Calcutta	July 1	847,796	320	16		18	7	3					
Cartagena	July 15	30,000	15										
Christiania	do	224,000	59									1	2
Coatzacoalcas	July 8	3,000	8										
Cologne	July 15	425,808	189	22									1
Constantinople	July 16	800,000	251					5		1	2	1	2
Copenhagen	July 15	500,000	129	20						1			1
Dublin	do	378,994	145	23								1	2
Dundee	July 8	164,269	46										1
do	July 15	164,269	40										
Edinburgh	do	356,390	88										2
Fiume	July 16	40,000										6	4
Flushing	July 22	19,716		3									
Frankfort-on-the-Main	July 15	330,000	104										
Glasgow	July 21	809,986	221									2	15
Halifax	July 29	40,787	7									11	
Havre	July 15	130,196	65	13									
Hull	do	258,127	62									1	1
Karachi	July 2	108,644	114		34					1	2		3
Kingston, Canada	July 28	18,444	10										
Kingston, Jamaica	July 8	52,472											
do	July 15	52,472											
Lausanne	July 1	32,000	15							2			
Leeds	July 22	456,787	158	12						1	3		
Leipzig	July 15	507,602	194	22									
Leith	do	81,664	16	2					1			1	
Lyon	July 16	500,000	176	39									1
Madras	June 30	509,346	401							1			
Manchester	July 15	631,933	187	17		1		2					6
Mannheim	do	159,977	115								4		8
Mazat an	July 8	20,000	17							1			
do	July 15	20,000	13										
Moscow	July 8	1,173,427	931	8									10
Newcastle-on-Tyne	July 15	264,511	71	10				2	1		6	9	7
Nuremberg	July 8	285,000	160	17								1	1
Odessa	July 21	511,000	324	29								2	2
Panama	July 22	20,000	40							1	5	3	12
Paris	July 15	2,660,559	806	209			1						
Plymouth	July 22	115,000	41				2			3	1	1	14
Puerto Cabello	June 17	14,000	15	2							1		
do	June 24	14,000	13										
do	June 30	14,000	9	1									
Puerto Cortez	July 21	4,000	3				3						
do	July 27	4,000	3				1						
Quebec	July 29	70,000											
Rotterdam	July 22	374,330	121							2	1		
St. John, N. B.	July 29	40,709	14	3								1	
St. Petersburg	July 8	1,500,000	841	106				3	2	25	14	7	40
St. Stephen, N. B.	July 29	2,840	3										
Salford	July 15	231,514	82	3								1	1
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe	do	40,000	12	1								2	
South Shields	do	109,360	18	1									
Singapore	June 17	97,111	261	44		2							
Sollingen	July 15	47,000	16										
Stockholm	July 1	318,398	87	13							2	2	
do	July 8	318,398	96								1	1	2
Stuttgart	July 20	260,000	71	7							1		
Toronto	July 22	181,220											
do	July 29	181,220									1		
Trieste	July 15	193,387	106							1	2		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Tuxpam	July 11	13,000	14
Do	July 18	13,000	12
Veracruz	July 8	32,000	41	12
Do	July 22	32,000	49	3
Vienna	July 15	1,897,630	658	109	2	4	5
West Hartlepooldo.....	66,500
Windsor, N. S.	July 22	3,000	0
Do	July 29	3,000
Zurich	July 15	165,749	35	8

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.



